

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

January 9, 1849.

William Yarrell, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary reported that since the last Meeting of the Society a beautiful living example of *Felis viverrina*, Benn., had been presented by Capt. Scanlan, from whose valuable cooperation he had reason to believe that the Menagerie would receive some still more important additions.

A small collection of Insects and Reptiles in spirit had been presented by Dr. E. D. Dickson, Corr. Memb., and Mr. Gagliuffi, British Vice-Consul at Morzook, obtained by them at Bornoo, Morzook, and Tripoli, together with sixteen skins of Birds and five skins of Mammalia, including a magnificent specimen of the Weddän, *Ovis tragelaphus*, or Wild Sheep of Barbary.

A collection of Reptiles in spirit, formed in Hayti by J. N. Tweedy, Esq., Corr. Memb., and presented by him, were also exhibited to the Meeting.

The following papers were read:—

1. DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF DELPHINIDÆ. BY J. E. GRAY, ESQ., F.R.S., KEEPER OF THE ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, ETC.

The species which form the subject of the present communication were collected by Dr. Dickie, R.N., during his voyage in the Pacific, and have been transferred by him to the British Museum.

DELPHINUS EUTROPIA.

Nose of skull rather longer than the length of the brain-cavity, rather dilated on the sides before the notch, very convex and rounded above; triangle elongate, produced before the tooth-line, concave on

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the sides, and strongly keeled in the centre behind; hinder edge of blow-hole rather prominent. Intermaxillar wide, convex above, leaving a rather broad open space in front. Palate rather concave in front, convex in the centre behind, the hinder part keeled on each side. Lower jaw thick, blunt, and rather produced beyond the upper in front. Skull rather compressed behind. Teeth $\frac{34}{33}$, rather slender, cylindrical, conical at the top. The frontal ridge half the distance between the notch and the convexity of the condyles; condyles large, rather oblique; foramen magnum rather wider than high.

	in.	lin.
Length, entire	15	0
—— of beak	7	10
—— of teeth-line	6	10
—— of lower jaw	11	11
Width at notch	3	6
—— at orbit	6	5
—— at middle of beak	2	10
—— of middle of intermaxillar . .	1	3
—— at condyles above	3	3
Height of each condyle	1	3
Skull from notch	6	10

LAGENORHYNCHUS CLANCULUS.

Skull wide and rather high behind; beak flat, outline wide at the base, rapidly tapering and acute in front, but rather convex on the sides; sides slightly rounded, the hinder edge near the notch only slightly turned up and rounded; lower jaw high behind; triangle extending to near the middle of the beak. Teeth $\frac{33}{32}$, small, cylindrical, curved, rather acute at the top; the lower front one very small. Intermaxillaries broad, hard.

	in.	lin.
Length entire	14	6
—— of beak	7	3
—— of skull	7	3
—— of teeth-line	6	6
—— of lower jaw	11	3
—— of symphysis of lower jaw . .	1	4
Width at notch	4	2
—— at orbit	7	6
—— at middle of beak	2	7
—— of intermaxillar in middle .	1	4
—— of condyles above	2	10

Hab. Pacific.

Very peculiar for the elongation and reflexion of the beak before the notch, and the regular beveling of the sides of the beak.

LAGENORHYNCHUS THICOLEA.

Skull rather narrow behind; beak elongate, almost one-fifth longer than the length of the head, rather dilated and concave above behind, with the side edges in front of the notch elongated, keeled, and turned

up ; the middle of the beak flat, with flat shelving sides, the shelving part being broader, and forming a slight keel in front. Intermaxillaries flat, gradually tapering. Triangle to the middle of the beak concave on the sides, and keeled in the middle behind. Teeth $\frac{40}{40}$? very slender, curved, elongate, conical, tapering, acute ; the front very small.

	in.	lin.	
Length of skull entire	14	6	end of nose injured.
——— of beak	8	4	
——— of teeth-line	7	0	
——— of lower jaw	12	3	entire.
Width at orbits	7	0	
——— at notch	3	11	
——— at middle of beak . .	2	2	
——— of intermaxillary } in middle }	1	2	
Width of condyles	3	0	

Hab. West Coast of America.

2. DESCRIPTIONS OF APPARENTLY NEW SPECIES OF APTERA FROM NEW ZEALAND. BY ADAM WHITE, F.L.S. ETC.

MYGALE (CTENIZA) ANTIPODUM.

Chelicera deeper than long, ochrey-brown, the top at the base somewhat hollowed, smooth ; sides smooth, front and tip with several short hairs.

Cephalothorax rotundo-ovate, pale ochrey-brown, the sides in front somewhat grooved. Eyes situated on a slight elevation in front of cephalothorax : the two posterior eyes on each side close to each other.

Legs of a pale brown, but deeper in colour than the cephalothorax.

Abdomen of the same pale brown as the legs, covered with rather long hairs ; the tail nearly as long as the abdomen, the terminal joint elongate, slender, gradually thinner.

Hab. New Zealand.

MYGALE (CTENIZA) HEXOPS.

Chelicera deep black, much deeper than long ; above somewhat narrowed ; the top and the greater part of the sides quite smooth ; the front and a narrow line on the sides slightly punctured, each of the punctures supplied with a hair.

Cephalothorax fulvous yellow, oval, somewhat truncated behind and slightly sinuated ; two small silky whitish spots on the fore-part behind the first row of eyes ; eyes situated on a slight elevation of cephalothorax, which is deep brown ; a narrow brown line extending down the middle of the back, but not reaching the end.

Legs of a pale brown, sparingly furnished with rather long hairs ; the femoral joints somewhat thickened.

Abdomen black, covered with shortish hairs, which in some lights have a greyish tinge ; the hairs on the under side of the body greyish.

Tail about half the length of abdomen ; the last joint the longest, and gradually more slender from the base.

Hab. New Zealand (Port Nicholson).

This species is very remarkable from its possessing only six eyes.

DOLOMEDES LATERALIS.

Cephalothorax of a very pale brown, with a faintish line down the middle; a very distinct white line from the anterior angle of the cephalothorax, continuing down the side and carried along each side of the abdomen; the cephalothorax and abdomen on the inner edge of the white line of a deeper brown colour; the legs and palpi of a pale ochrey-yellow, with many black hairs.

Chelicera covered with greyish hairs.

Hab. New Zealand.

This species, which is described from a male, differs from the *Dolomedes mirificus*, Walck. Apt. i. 355, and the *Dolomedes sagittiger*, as well in markings as in size.

DOLOMEDES SAGITTIGER.

Cephalothorax of a very deep brown; the extreme edge of the sides, where the legs are inserted, pale; a wide yellowish longitudinal line from the anterior angle of cephalothorax; the outside edges with some brown points; the inner edge with some sinuations; the band does not reach the end of the cephalothorax; the middle of the cephalothorax with a narrow white line extending from behind the second line of eyes, almost to the end; on each side of it in front a short interrupted line, somewhat rounded in front.

Abdomen deep brown, the sides of a palish hue as far as the middle.

The eyes of the first row very small.

Legs deep brown, with darker coloured hairs.

Hab. New Zealand.

This species seems to be closely related to *Dolomedes mirificus*, Walckenaer, Aptères, i. 355.

ATTUS DARWINII.

Chelicera black, with greenish reflexions, punctured and striated in front, and somewhat impressed at the end; palpi pale brown.

Cephalothorax deep blackish brown, highly polished, considerably paler in the middle of the back; front part projecting very considerably over the chelicera; the front edge behind the first row of eyes with several tufts of short close-set black hairs.

Eyes with the middle pair of first row very large; the lateral eyes of first row placed somewhat behind the middle pair, and larger than the two hind eyes; the eyes on the second line very small, nearer the lateral eyes of first row than those of the third.

Legs: First pair very long, deep blackish brown; femoral joint rather longer than the tibial, which is double the length of the genual joint; the tarsal joint pale at the end; a small spine near the end of the femoral joint on the inside; a longer spine about the middle of the genual joint; three spines placed after each other on the inner edge of tibial joint; second, third and fourth pairs of legs of a pale yellow, smooth, with a few short bristly hairs on the inside and outside.

Abdomen small, at the base projecting slightly over the cephalothorax with a broad pale line down the middle; an impressed dark longitudinal line in the middle.

Hab. New Zealand.

This makes a third species of *Attus* from New Zealand; the other two recorded species are *Attus abbreviatus*, Walck. Aptères, i. 477, and *Attus Cookii*, Walck. i. 478. Most probably the *Attus Phri-noïdes*, Walck. i. 479, is from the same country, and doubtless many other species will yet be found.

SPHASUS GRACILIPES.

Cephalothorax and abdomen covered with shining silvery hairs.

Legs fulvous.

Cephalothorax narrowed in front, with a slight groove from the end of the narrowed part on each side extending to the middle of the back; the posterior part ovate.

Abdomen nearly three times the length of the cephalothorax, much-elongated and attenuated at the end.

Hab. New Zealand.

EPEIRA VERRUCOSA, Walckenaer, Aptères, ii. 135.

Hab. New Zealand.

The specimens in the Museum collection are not in very good condition, but seem to agree in nearly every important particular with the species to which I have referred it; the posterior lateral eye however can scarcely be said to be almost on the same line as the anterior.

TEGENARIA ANTIPODIANA.

Labium nearly as wide as long, truncated at the end.

Cephalothorax gradually convex above, deep ferruginous brown, with two wide longitudinal fulvous bands.

Legs ringed with yellow and brown, the first two legs with the rings obsolete.

Abdomen as long as cephalothorax, but not quite so broad, apparently without any impressed points in the middle.

This species appears to differ from the *Tegenaria australensis*, Walckenaer, Aptères, ii. p. 12. Lucas, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, in many particulars, especially in the marking of the cephalothorax and the shape of the labium.

DANDRIDGIA DYSDEROIDES.

Chelicera as long as the cephalothorax.

Cephalothorax elongated, square in front, slightly wider just behind the middle; a slight groove down the middle.

Eyes situated on two lines, the posterior line the longest; the two middle eyes of first line nearer each other than the outer eye; the posterior line with the middle eyes rather nearer each other than the side eyes.

Legs elongated, first pair the longest, second pair rather longer than the fourth, the third considerably shorter than the fourth.

Abdomen small, shorter than cephalothorax, smooth.

Hab. New Zealand.

Named after Mr. Joseph Dandridge, an apothecary, who lived in Moorfields more than a hundred years ago, and who has left copious evidence in his MSS. (now preserved in the British Museum) of his love of arachnology.

PHALANGIUM LISTERI.

Chelicera enormously long; first joint not quite so long as the second, and like it rough, with outstanding short spines, the end very slightly thickened; the end of the second joint gradually thickened, with two claws, one fixed, with a small tooth inside near the base, followed by a deepish notch; the moveable claw with a largish tooth about the middle, which fits into the notch of fixed claw.

Hab. New Zealand.

CHELIFER PALLIPES.

Claws and body of a deep brown, the legs pale, the claws with a greenish hue, and furnished with many pale hairs; abdominal segments edged with palish; the femoral joints of legs much-compressed.

Hab. New Zealand.

3. NOTICE OF THE CAPTURE OF ORTHAGORISCUS MOLA OFF THE CHESIL BANK, DORSETSHIRE. BY MAJOR PARLBY.

In this communication, which was addressed in the form of a letter to Mr. Gray, Major Parlby stated that in the beginning of June 1846 the specimen in question was observed almost daily in the West Bay, sometimes sailing about slowly with half its dorsal fin above the surface of the water, sometimes moving with great rapidity, playing about and splashing the water violently, or blowing like a whale or grampus.

As it generally kept off and on between the mackerel and the shore, the fishermen attributed their ill success with the shoals, which never left the deep water, to the presence of this unusual visitant; and it is remarkable that on the day after its capture they took upwards of 20,000 fish.

The capture happened on the 13th of June, in consequence of the Sunfish swimming directly into the centre of the line of nets. When entangled in the first net it exerted itself so powerfully that it broke through, and was only secured by the yawl or outer net and the co-operation of about forty men, who finally succeeded in landing it on the Chesil Bank: and even here its vigour was so great that it dashed about the pebbles, according to the fishermen's account, like a shower of grape. It expired in about three hours, after uttering "hideous groans," like those of a horse dying of the staggers.

On the capture becoming known to Major Parlby and Mr. Fox, surgeon, of Weymouth, they hastened to inspect the fish, and found that the skin was entirely covered with a white mucous slime, upon the removal of which the real colour of the integument was discovered to be of a dull dirty brown colour, and the texture to resemble the most beautiful shagreen.

Major Parlby and Mr. Fox having jointly purchased the fish, pro-

ceeded to have it prepared for the British Museum, to which institution they subsequently presented it.

The dimensions are as follow:—

	ft.	in.
Total length	6	3
Height of dorsal fin	2	5
Breadth of it at base	1	3
Height of ventral fin	2	3
Girth	9	0

January 23, 1849.

William Yarrell, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following papers were read:—

1. NOTE ON THE SPERMATOOZOA OF THE GIRAFFE (*Camelopardalis Giraffa*). BY GEORGE GULLIVER, F.R.S.

In the testicle of the Giraffe that died on the 14th of this month in the Society's menagerie, the semen was tolerably abundant, and there were plenty of spermatozoa in the vas deferens.

The drawings now shown were made from these spermatozoa. They are represented on a scale of $\frac{1}{4000}$ th of an English inch, and magnified about 700 times in diameter.

These spermatozoa resemble in shape, size and chemical characters, those of many other mammals noticed in my former observations in the Proceedings of the Society, July 26, 1842, page 101; April 11, 1843; February 24, 1846; and January 22, 1847, page 105.

The age of the Giraffe was about fifteen years.

2. ON SOME NEW OR LITTLE-KNOWN SPECIES OF MONKEYS.
BY JOHN EDWARD GRAY, ESQ., F.R.S. ETC.

The older authors have described two species of *White-nosed Monkeys* which have been called *Hocheurs* by the French.

In the British Museum we have specimens of each of these species, and also of two very distinct kinds, which appear either not to have occurred to preceding authors, or to have been confounded by them with the species described by Erxleben.

CERCOPITHECUS MELANOGENYS. The Black-cheeked Monkey.
(Mammalia, Pl. IX. fig. 1.)

Dark olive, minutely yellow grised; face, cheek, forehead, chest and hands black; a large cordate spot on the nose and a small spot